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STATE OF MONTANA  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
W. F. COGSWELL, M. D., SECRETARY

HEALTH REVIEW

March 23, 1930.

SUMMARY OF THE 1929 MONTANA VITAL STATISTICS.

Births reported to the State Board of Health for 1929 were 10,021, and to this number may be expected 200 more reported as delays during 1930. In 1928, the preceding year, 10,072 births were registered. The largest number of births occurred in Silver Bow County, 918 being reported from there; Cascade County was a close second with 912; Yellowstone was third with 619. Only 6 births were reported from Mineral County, 21 from Golden Valley and 22 from Liberty. The birth rate for the year was 18.2 per 1,000 of population.

There were 5,732 deaths reported during 1929, compared to 5,812 during 1928, a decrease of 80, the death rates for the two years being 10.4 and 10.5 per 1,000 respectively. As in the case of births, Silver Bow County reported the largest number, 910 deaths, and Cascade County second with 444. Deer Lodge County replaces Yellowstone for third place, reporting 376. (Deer Lodge County includes the State Insane Hospital and the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.)

The deaths of infants under one year of age increased slightly over the preceding year, 640 deaths of babies being reported in 1929, compared to 619 in 1928. The infant mortality was 64. per 1,000 live births compared to 61.9 per 1,000 in 1928, the latter rate being the lowest in the history of the state. The maternal mortality also increased slightly last year, 84 mothers dying in childbirth, compared to 78 in 1928. The rates were 8.4 and 7.8 respectively.

A further reduction in the death rate for tuberculosis is noted, 355 deaths occurring from this disease, giving a death rate of 64.7 per 100,000 of population. There were 5 less deaths from tuberculosis in 1929 than in 1928. The Indians constitute approximately 2% of the population of the State. These 2% contributed 96, or 27%, of the deaths from tuberculosis in 1929; that is, every fourth death from tuberculosis last year was that of an Indian.

The typhoid fever deaths and death rate just doubled that of 1928. Fifty per cent of the deaths reported show that the disease was contracted during the epidemic at Helena in September and October.

For the other principal communicable diseases, decreases under the preceding year for deaths occurred for smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, influenza and epidemic meningitis, while no deaths were reported for poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis.) Increases showed for scarlet fever and measles.

Accidental automobile deaths decreased from 142 in 1928 to 125 in 1929. This is a decrease of 17, or 12%. Of these, 116 were pedestrians struck by cars, or where cars were wrecked on the highways, while 9 occurred at railroad crossings. Nineteen of the deaths from automobile accidents occurred at railroad crossings in 1928. In the whole United States there was an increase of over 12% in deaths from automobile accidents. More than 31,400 deaths occurred, accompanied by nearly one million disabling injuries.

The ten leading causes of death in 1929 were -

1. Organic heart,	718	6. Tuberculosis (all forms)	355
2. Total accidents,	525	7. Apoplexy,	318
3. Cancer,	466	8. Early infancy,	295
4. Pneumonia (all forms)	438	9. Influenza,	212
5. Nephritis (kidney)	395	10. Appendicitis,	137

W. F. COGSWELL,  
Secretary.

LLB/JB



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of the struggle for independence, of the struggle for the right of self-government, and of the struggle for the right of peace.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of citizenship. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the foreign-born to the same rights and privileges as the native-born, and of the struggle for the right of the colored people to the same rights and privileges as the white people.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of discovery. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the pioneer to the same rights and privileges as the settler, and of the struggle for the right of the settler to the same rights and privileges as the pioneer.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of farmers, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of the farmer to the same rights and privileges as the merchant. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the farmer to the same rights and privileges as the merchant, and of the struggle for the right of the merchant to the same rights and privileges as the farmer.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of workers, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of the worker to the same rights and privileges as the employer. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the worker to the same rights and privileges as the employer, and of the struggle for the right of the employer to the same rights and privileges as the worker.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of soldiers, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of the soldier to the same rights and privileges as the citizen. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the soldier to the same rights and privileges as the citizen, and of the struggle for the right of the citizen to the same rights and privileges as the soldier.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of sailors, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of the sailor to the same rights and privileges as the landman. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the sailor to the same rights and privileges as the landman, and of the struggle for the right of the landman to the same rights and privileges as the sailor.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of statesmen, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the right of the statesman to the same rights and privileges as the citizen. It is a history of the struggle for the right of the statesman to the same rights and privileges as the citizen, and of the struggle for the right of the citizen to the same rights and privileges as the statesman.